PARIS, June 1, 1885.

We spent the greater part of our last few days in the Riviera in the open air and made the most of our good luck in being surrounded with fields of roses and groves of orange-trees in blossom. At the same time we gave a pitying thought to friends in London and Paris, who were complaining of bitter cold winds and even snow. Besuliou, a charming spot between Nice and Monte Carlo, was our last halting place before starting for Peris. It is a village consisting of a few groups of villas, and showing signs of developing into a fashionable resort, for which it has the same general advantages of all the Riviera PARIS, June 1, 1885. general advantages of all the Riviera towns and the special one to gourmands of Bouillabaisse. Some of the resi-dents add materially to their income growing flowers, principally roses n. Northern France, and Germany. They raise many palm-trees also, and other ornamental plants, which they dispatch northward for house and conservatory use. Even ladies devote a great deal of time to gardening, and are rewarded by being pictures of healthfulness, though in some cases their domestic arrangements suffer from lack of supervision.

"GARDEN-MAD."

One house we visited, which was owned and inhabited by some Germans of rank, amused us very much. The whole family, including several dogs, lived out of doors almost exclusively, and were absorbed in gardening. The garden was kept in perfect order, and contained many choice kinds of roses, pinks, and other flowers destined for market. In doors everything was in confusion, though a good library and several pretty and artistic objects showed that refined taste was not absent. Dogs of all sizes followed the hostess up and down stairs in spite of her having recourse to the evidently unusual pro-She apologized for the untidiness of the rooms by saying she was so much occupied with her flowers and that none of the family came into the house except to eat and sleep, and we quite agreed with her that it was foolish waste time on housekeeping in such of attractive simplicity around this idyllic life, and it was plain these charming people had slipped into it from a conventional one, as their manner and general style showed they had been used to the forms of polished so ciety. We took leave of our amiable host and hostess more than half in love with the Arcadia they had made for themselves.

STARTING FOR PARIS.

Bidding adieu to the Riviera we started for Paris via Marseilles, and made the journey in twenty-two hours. At first the country is picturesque, as the route lies between the Mediterranean and high ground. The rocks tone and more barren than these on the other side of Nice, but an abundance of vegetation inland, and in many places down to the water's edge, gives luxuriant aspect. Bright yellow oom, acacis, and hawthorn were in full flower, and the scent of orange ms came pleasantly now and the in at the carriage windows. Cannes did not look as interesting a place from the railway as its reputation had led us to expect, and, as a sort of compensa-tion further on, both Toulon and Marsei'les seemed much cleaner than might we been supposed by any one who be lieves cholera comes partly from dirt. We saw the last of the Mediterranean just before reaching Marseilles; and on leaving that city we came on the mouth of the Rhone, stretched out wide. The river itself for a distance is not unworthy of an American one in size.

CONTENTED TRAVELLERS. We bolted a hurried dinner at Marseilles station, and afterwards envied two sensible travellers, an old lady her daughter, who had brought theirs with them. After eating it at leisure, they told their beads, said their prayers, and went to sleep with the utt unconcern as to on-lookers. The daughter woke up in a quarter of an hour to inquire if we were in Paris, and being pshawed at by her mother, reherself to sleep again. Both of them slept like tops and presented an They made an early breakfast on bread and wine, told their beads again, and brought out their knitting. Soon after we left Marseilles it became dark, and after innumerable dozes we found ourselves at daybreak in a flat, bleak agricultural country, well cultivated, but not beautiful. After passing Fontainebleau and other noted places we were in Paris in time for a late breakfast. It was miserably cold and windy Paris, and we felt we had come north. ward a little too soon as regards rhich is rarely caught in anything but reception dress.

PARISIAN TOILETTES.

Our minds were at once at rest as to Our minds were at once at rest as to high hats and bonnets and obtrusive tourmeres being fashionable. All are a stern necessity in Parisian toilettes, and are at times somewhat suggestive of odd comparisons. Seeing two pretty French women, wearing bonnets with flewers and plumes piled high in the air and talking rapidly and excitedly together, cannot fail to bring to mind the Tower of Babel and the confusion of tonsues to a not very sion of tongues to a not very quick-eared foreigner. Worth still reigns over the world of fashion with the despetic sway to which years of success have entitled him. In ap-pearance he is like a retired English prize-fighter, who, for some invatarious prize-fighter, who, for some mysterious reason, has chosen to grow a French moustache. He shows what a tough when she needs such a strong hand manage her. Worth makes use of combative powers in defeating the shes and ridiculing the ideas of his wishes and ridiculing the ideas of his patronesses in the matters of style and color, and turns them out superbly as a rule. He does not scruple to men-tion their defects, and makes up for his cruel openness by concealing them

The annual exhibition of pictures neadly called the Salon is said to be hetter this year than it has been for three years past, and it certainly contains many fine pictures and pieces of neutron many fine pictures of the canvases are on a tremendous scale, and fairly astonish one at first glance by their size. G. Clairin's huge picture, "After the Victory," represents incidents of the Maoriah conquest and butchery in Brain. Republican France gathers in crowds, with sympathising looks, round two pictures of Marie Antoinette. One negrous with which to stock an imaginary farm. When the inquiry officer came over ten-fold. India sways all our policy, to our detriment. I think Colonel Stewart is hard on our men as to their cowards, and he was not heard of again for ten years. The police think that he has now succeeded in escaping to America with the proceeds of the horse robbery. The incident of registration is held by many persons to add to the reputation of Mellor for acutement of Marie Antoinette. One nergh with which to stock an imaginary farm. When the inquiry officer came over well-took him over a well-ordered farm in the neighborhod, the rightful owner of which he kew was successful in obtaining £120, with which sum he decamped, and he was not heard of again for ten years. The police think that he has now succeeded in escaping in tense pain, and is in a more or less tration is held by many persons to add to the reputation of Mellor for acutement of many the process of the Maoriah conquest and butchery in the proceeds of the hor

crossed over her breast. She aits erect and defiant in the cart, but the Abbe Edgeworth, her confessor at her side, is bowed almost double with grief. Sevebowed almost double with grief. Several decorative pictures are appropriate, and well and gracefully designed. In L'Andante, by N. Escalier, a group of musicians dressed in Louis XV. costumes are moving gently along and playing an andante as an accompaniment to their slow walk. The double-base rests on a castor and it propelled without jarring the harmony of the procession.

Among many excellent portraits re-peated ones of M. Carrier-Belleuse and his wife, taken at different periods of their lives, are highly appreciated by the Parisians, partly on account of the popularity of the originals. The earlier ones are of them shortly after their marriage, and the later ones are of to-day, when they are approaching middle life. M. Carrier-Belleuse has chosen to paint himself in both instances as an army officer driving out with his wife. Barrias exhibits the Death of Chopin. A Sister of Charity is kneeling by the side of the bed; several friends are in the room; a lady is standing by the piano playing a few chords on it and singing a hymn of Chopin's composing; the sufferer is gazing at her, and whilst she is singing he dies. The sad scene is relieved by the spiritual expression of the singer and the inspiration on the face of the dying man.

A. Mercie has a piece of sculpture called Le Souvenir which is considered one of the best shown this year. It is the veiled figure of a woman and is in high relief. The delicacy of the features as seen through the marble veiling is its great charm. The exhibition of portraits of past and present celebrities on view in another part of the city attracts num-

NAPOLEON AS CASAR. Napoleon I. as Cæsar, painted by Ingres, brings out the strength and determination in that Emperor very strongly, and is much admired by Frenchmen of all shades of political opinion. There are several of Champlice's graceful women, and many other portraits of distinguished characters by equally distinguished painters. The highest-class Theatre in Paris is

the Français, and in it classic plays as well as the best of the modern ones are given. We saw Les Femmes Sa-vantes of Molière, and a modern piece by Theodore de Banville, called Gringoire, from the name of its hero. In the first all the actors played so well and with such a nice distinc-tion of each person represented that we almost forgot we were at the theatre. Coquelin, who took the part of Gringoire, is of another order. It was the difference that lies between the dear, good, excellent, highly-cultivated people who are apt to make one feel how superior they are, and some one who is thoroughly simple and real, with a touch of what critics are fond of saying was the type of the highest of the Greeks. Gringoire is a poet of the people in the time of Louis XI. The plot hangs on his having made verses censuring the King as the cause of the distress of the country and the starving state of the poor. The poet, himself halfstarved with hunger, is entrapped into reciting his verses to the King. In doing so Coquelin brings out the softlyrippling melody of the French language, and it was as great a treat to us to hear it spoken so well as to see the acting. It exposed to view the yawn-ing gulf between the halting, hobbling crowd of parley-vous-ists and the dwellers in the happy Elysian fields. THEATRE DRESSES.

The theatre was full, and the audience included some pretty and dis- at Saukim and march up to Berber, tinguished-looking women exquisitely thence to Khartoum; you can then redressed. One young lady wore a white dress of broad stripes of satin and Ottoman silk. The dress was cut square and trimmed with Brussels

M. de Lesseps still takes daily rides, accompanied by some of his numerous children. We saw him in the Bois de Boulogne with two in the Bois de Boulogne with two in the Bois de Boulogne with two distances it is not possible, which will have more weight. Therefore, if it is have more weight. Therefore, if it is have more weight. with white braid, and wearing white sailor hats. I believe they never wear any other costume out of doors, which must be a relief to their mother. The little calvacade galloped and trotted along in high spirits and seemed to be well known and popular, judging by the many greetings they received.

Visits to the cafes and restaurants are not the least enjoyable events of a stay in this city. walks before some of them are covered with awnings, and have rows of little tables before them at which people sit at all hours of the day and night. These cafes vary in character from the expensive ones, where the rarest and most noted French dishes are to be had, down to those provided

for the poorer classes.

Victor Hugo's death has caused prefound sensation of regret throughout France, and the manner is which all classes except the Legiti-mists paid honor to their dead hero shows there is a stronger bond of unity amongst them than many are willing to acknowledge.

The weather has changed, and now we are all complaining of the heat, and are looking forward to crossing the channel to-morrow as a cool way of spending part of the day. MILDRED RUSSELL.

Registering His Own Beath. [Pall-Mall Gazette.]

A correspondent at Leek telegraphs that William Mellor, farm laborer, who so cleverly succeeded in representing himself as dead and in registering his death and obtaining burial-money from a lodge of Forresters, of which he was a member, is wanted by the Leek police upon a charge of stealing a horse eight days ago from a stable at Upperhulme, near Leek, of which place Mellor is a native. The horse has been traced to Manchester, where it was sold for \$13. It is stated that Mellor when only nine years of age collected eight shillings for a Wesleyan juvenile missionary, and then got drunk and burned the box. Nearly twenty years ago he joined the Manchester force, but

was soon dismissed. Two years later he made a false declaration and was admitted to the Staffordshire constabulary, but the perjury was discovered and he was dismissed after two days' service. His next imposture was to apply to a money society for funds with which to stock an imaginary farm.

GENERAL GORDON'S DIARY.

SARCASM KEEN AS HIS SWORD. No Beatro to He the Rescued Lumb-His

Free Will.

The following are extracts from General Gordon's diary: "If it is right to send up an expedition now, why was it not right to send it up before? It is all not right to send it up before? It is all very well to say one ought to consider the difficulties of the Government, but it is not easy to get over a feeling that a hope existed of no expedition being necessary, owing to our having fallen. As for myself personally, I feel no particular rancor on the subject; but I own I do not care to show that I like men, whoever they may be who like men, whoever they may be, who set in such a calculating way, and I do not think one is bound to act the hypocrite's part and pretend to be friendly towards them. I do not judge the question of abandoning the garrisons or not; what I judge is the indesons or not; what I judge is the inde-cision of the Government. They did not dare to say 'abandon the garrison,' so they prevented me leaving for the equator, with the determination not to relieve me and the hope-(well, I will

relieve me and the hope—(well, I will not say what their hope was). 'March, April, August—why, he ought to have surrendered; he said six months.' There is my point of complaint.''

"A heavy, lumbering column, however strong, is nowhere in this land. Parties of forty or sixty men, moving swiftly about, will do more than any column. If you lose two or three, what of it? It is the chance of war. Native allies, above all things, at whatever cost. It is the country of the irregu-lar, not of the regular. I can say I owe the defeats in this country to hav-ing artillery with me, which delayed me much, and it was the artillery with Hicks which, in my opinion, did for

"I altogether decline the imputation that the projected expedition has come to relieve me. It has come to save our national honor in extricating the garrisons, etc., from a position in which our action in Egypt has placed these garrisons. I was Relief Expedition No. 1. They are Relief Expedition No. 2. As for myself, I could make good my retreat at any moment, if I wished. Now, realize what would happen if this first relief expedition was to bolt and the steamers fell into the hands of the Mahdi. This second relief expedition (for the honor of England engaged in extricating gar-risons) would be somewhat hampered. We, the first and second expeditions, are equally engaged for the honor of England. This is fair logic. I came up to extricate the garrisons and failed. Earle comes up to extricate the garrisons and (I hope) succeeds. Earle does not come to extricate me. The extrication of the garrisons was supposed to affect our 'national honor.' If Earle succeeds the national bonor' thanks him, and I hope rewards him; but it is altogether independent of me, who, for failing, incurs its blame. I am not the rescued lamb, and I will not be. "As for her Majesty's Government

keeping the Soudan itself, it is out of the question, for you could not get men to serve here except under great salaries and supported with large forces. And as for giving it back to Egypt, in a couple of years we would have another Mahdi. Therefore our choice lies between Zubaiar and the Turks. When once you have come to Khartoum with one or two millions sterling (which you will spend in three months' occupation up here if you delay), make arrangements at once with the Porte for Soudan cession; let 6,000 Turks land tire at once before the hot weather

comes on. "So far, 'evacuation' it is one thing: as for 'ratting out,' it is another. As to No. 1, we have not the decision to going to be No. 2, the troops had better not come beyond Berber till the question of what will be done is settled.

"My idea is to induce her Majesty's Government to undertake the extrication of all the people of the garrisons now hemmed in or captive, and if this is not their programme, then to resign my commission and do what I can to attain it-the object. As long as a man remains in her Majesty's service he i bo and to evey the orders of his superiors; but if he resigns he cannot held as insubordinate if he disobeys.

"I say this because I should be sorry for Lord Wolseley to advance from Dongola without fully knowing my views. If her Majesty's Governmen is going to abandon the garrisons, then

do not advance. "It is a miserable country, but it is joined to Egypt, and to my idea it would be difficult to divorce the two. When one thinks of the enormous loss of life which has taken place in the Soudan since 1880, and the general upset of all government, one cannot help feeling vicious against Sir Auckland Calvin, Sir Edward Mallett, and Sir Charles Dilke, for it is on account of these three men, whose advice was taken by her Mejesty's Government, that all these sorrows are due.

"We are an honest nation, but ou diplomatists are cronies and not offi-cially honest. I declare solemnly that if it were not for the honor's sake of our nation I would let these people slide. They are of the very feeblest nature, and the Arabs are ten times better, but because they are weak there is so much more the reason to try and help them, for I think it was because we were such worthless creatures that our Lord came to deliver us. I think it is a great shame not giving me Zubar Pacha, for he would know how to deal with these people. They are the weariness of my life. From February until now they have been one continual worry to me, and I expect they worried the Arabs as much. As for those wretched Sapoys, they are uselesss. I have the greatest contempt for the pure Indian Sepoys. I hate these snake-like creatures. man accustomed to judge by faces sees that they hate us. I would back the Museulmans of India against the lot of those snakes. India to me is not an advantage. It is the centre of all party intrigue, while if our energy were de-voted elsewhere it would produce ten-fold. India sways all our policy, to our detriment. I think Colonel

people, but will be a true joy and de-light to me, for it has been a work ut-terly repugnant to me. I like free will. We left God with our own free will; we must return with our own free will.

I hate a forced subjection, and I feel sure that to let these people out, with free will to go to the Arabs or not, will be good policy. I must say that will be good policy. I must say that I feel it a great compliment when my counsellors say to me, 'Do what you think right, irrespective of our advice,' when they know I am ignorant of all that goes on, ignorant of the Arabic language; except in my style, ignorant of the Arab customs, etc., etc. 'You will do better than we do,' is what they say and I need devil, do not know say, and I, poor devil, do not know where to turn. Oh! our Government, our Government! what has it not to answer for; not to me, but these poor people. I declare, if I thought the town wished the Mahdi I would give it up, so much do I respect free will." GLADSTONE'S RIVAL IN SHIRT-COL-

wings, rather ragged, his collars up to his ears, regular orthodox patterns. I must say I hate our diplomatists. I dwell on the joy of never seeing Great Britain again, with its horrid, wearisome dinner-parties and miseries. How we can put up with those things passes my imagination. It is a perfect bond-age. At those dinner-parties we are all in masks, saying what we do not believe, eating and drinking things we do not want, and then abusing one another. I would sooner live like a dervish with the Mahdi than go out to dinner every night in London. I hope if any English general comes to Khartoum he will not ask me to din-ner. Why men cannot be friends without bringing their wretched stomachs in is astounding. It certainly is a cu-rious exemplification of how very lightly religions sit on men, and to note the fearful apostacy of both Mussulmans and Christians when their lives and property are menaced. There is scarce ly one great family of the Soudan families, who can trace their pedigree for five hundred years, who have not accepted Mahomet Achmet as mahdi, to save their property, though they laugh at the idea afterwards. I am afraid to say what numbers have been killed through this present policycertainly some 80,000—and it is not yet over. For my part, I hope they (the Arabs) will all run away. We have in a most effectual way restored the slave trade and slave-hunting, for her Majesty's Government cannot keep the Soudan, and never will Egypt be able to govern it. The only thing to be done is to give it to the Sultan. What an end of the diplomacy of her Majesty's Government! and it was so easy when I left in January, 1880, to have settled it quietly, giving up Kordofan, Darfur, and Bahr Gazelle and the equator with decency and quiet. I want to get out of the affair, but with decency. Put yourself in my position. If you say, 'Rapid retreat and leave Sennaur to its fate,' I will say, 'No: I would sooner die first,' and will resign my commission, for I could not do it. If you say, 'Then you are no longer Governor-General,' then I am all right, and all the responsibility is

"It may be that all this writing is unnecessary, and that you have other views, but it is as well you know my opinion. I am secure against any loss by the King of the Belgians. If I leave H. M. S., therefore, I am, so to say, free of H. M. S. If you turn me out of Governor-General I am relieved from all responsibility as to your action in Soudan toward the people. I do not think I am insubordinate in this matter,

nor unreasonable. "If I was Lord Wolseley Iw her Majesty's Government send the Turks here. There are 2,110 ordebs in magazine to-day-six weeks' consumption-and then the sponge must be thrown up.

HIS PENT-UP WRATH.

"I could write volumes of pent-up wrath on this subject if I did not believe things are ordained and all work for the best.

"There was a slight laugh when Khartoum heard Baring was bumping his way up here—for so we read Tow-fik's telegram—a regular Nemesis. I am sure we are deprived of a treat in not being able to decipher the long telegrams on the preceding page. It also is delicious to find not one civil word from any official personage except Kitchener; it relieves me immensely (also, I must except Towfik, who, in his dispatch, was civil and polite). Evidently, I am in disgrace. How fearful!

"If Baring does bump his way up here as British commissioner I shall consider he has expiated his faults and shall forgive him. We seldom realize our position. In ten or twelve years' time Baring, Lord Wolseley, myself, Evelyn Wood, etc., will have no teeth and will bedeaf; some of us will be quite passe; no one will come and count us; new Barings and new Lord Wolseleys will have arisen who will call us 'blocks' and 'twaddlers.' 'Oh, for goodness sake, come away, there is that dreadful bore coming. If once he gets along-side you, you are in for half an hour,' will be the remark of some young captain of the present time on seeing you enter the club. We have now months blockaded, and things are critical; yet not one of my subordinates, except the chief clerk and his subordinate, appear to-day. I had to send for them and wait till they came, perhaps an hour. Patience is almost exhausted with this continuous, apparently never-ending trial. There is not one department which I have not to superintend as closely as i I was its direct head. Nearly every order, except when it is for their inte rest, has to be repeated two and even three times. I may truly say, I am weary of my life; day and night, night and day, it is one continual worry."

Why He Never Missed [Albany Argus.] "The prairies of the West are great places for wind," said a telegraph-operator. "I used to have a station out in Nebraska, right out on the open prairie, and the way the wind blowed there was a caution. But it was a lucky wind for me. Atastation about thirteen miles west my girl lived, and as I had no Sunday trains or business of any kind I used to go up there and stay over Sunday But a livery horse from Saturday night to Monday morning cost me too much money, and so I rigged up a sail on an old tie-car. All I had to do Saturday night was to hoist my sail, push that tie-car out on the main track, and in less than an hour I was at my journey's end. For more than a year went to see my girl every Saturday night by means of that sail-car. Pretty sleek, wasn't it?" "Yes, pretty sleek. But do you

mean to say that the wind blower the same direction every Saturday night during all that time?"
"Of course I don't."
"Well, how did you manage it those nights when it blew in the other direction!"

direction!"
"Easy enough. I had another girl at a station fifteen miles east."

VERY THRIFTY PEOPLE. MILLIONS ACCUMULATED.

the Harmonists Community Which He

A Youngstown correspondent of the Philadelphia Times says: There has Philadelphia Times says: There has always centered about the sect of Har-monists a halo of interest because of their peculiarities and seclusive ten-dencies. The founder of this rich col-ony, located at Economy, on the banks of the Beaver river, was George Ray, who was born in Wurtemburg in 1770. Believing he had a divine call, and was charged with a restoration of the Christian religion to its original purity,

he organized a colony on the model of the Primitive Church, with goods and chattels in common. This soon involved him and his following in trouble with his Covernment and compelled him to transplant the community, in 1803, to the United States. They settled first on the Connequenessing creek, in But-ler county, where they founded the vil-lage of Harmony and employed them-"Mr. Gladstone has a rival up here in shirt-collars. Mohammed Bey Ibrahim appeared to-day with regular selves in agriculture and manufacture. By industry and thrift they acquired considerable wealth, and in 1815 they removed in a body to Indiana, where they purchased and located upon 27,000 acres of land along the banks of the Wabash river. The settlement of New Harmony was even more prosperous than the first had been, but the climate was not satisfactory, and in 1824, after numerous councils, they sold out and moved back to Pennsylvania, this time locating in Beaver county, on the right bank of the Ohio river, where they purchased 3,500 acres of beautiful farming lands and where they soon afterwards laid out the town o

> and plenty.
>
> They are a strange people—do not believe in marriage, but all live together as brothers and sisters and practice the strictest morality.

Economy. Here is where they are lo-cated at present, surrounded by peace

THE QUESTION OF MARRIAGE. In 1832 the question of marriage was the leading one in the community, and about 200 members withdrew because they favored marriages and established the town of Phillipsburg; but the new colony did not prosper, and after a few years of struggling they sold out and disbanded, dividing the proceeds of their sales equally among all the mem-

In the mean time the Harmonists were gradually becoming more and more vealthy, until at present they own jointly and in common lands, stocks, bonds and herds, the value of which is estimated at \$75,000,000. Besides owning all of Economy and a large part of Beaver, they own an entire county in Da-kota, in the valley of the Red river of

Out of their surplus moneys they built and equipped the Pittsburgh and Lake Eric railroad, running through a rich and fertile country from Pittsburgh to Youngstown, and owned the controlling interest in it until the road was sold to the Vanderbilts. It is said that on this deal alone they made 75 per cent, on their investment, as the road turned out to be one of the best paving lines in the country. It is a matter of history that at the time the war broke out, in 1861, they converted all their bonds and available property into money and buried it, using the treasure afterwards in paying for the building of the railroad. The payments thus made put in circulation an immense amount of silver, many of the pieces dating

back to 1800. DIMINISHING IN NUMBERS Owing to the law prohibiting marriage the sect has gradually diminished, until at present it consists of only thirteen men and forty women, all of them well advanced in years. They employ over three hundred servants and farm-hands, and these, with their families, make quite a village. Everything is owned in common: the grocer. the baker, the butcher, and the milkman go the rounds every day and supply the different families with the nece sities and a few of the luxuries of life. Nothing can be purchased in the village of Economy, and it is probably the only town in the world where a man cannot, even if he desires, spend money. They are extremely liberal and philanthropic and are constantly doing acts of benevolence. Their houses, which are all exactly alike, are an equal distance apart and are a uniform distance from the village street.

They are painted pure white, and have no front doors, claiming that if they had these conveniences the women folks would spend too much time looking at and gossipping with passers-by. A good story is related in this connection, that the president of the community a score of years ago imagined that there was too much familiarity between the young men and maidens, and so promulgated an order that all females appearing on the streets after dark must carry lanterns; but still the merry-making continued, although no lanterns appeared. This caused an investigation, which developed the fact

that the worthy old gentleman had neglected to order that the lanterns should be lighted. As stated, there are now only thirteen men and forty women left of the once large colony, and they being old, it is likely that the law against celibacy will cause the extermination of the col ony in a few years more. According to their laws, as long as three of them hold together the property is to remain intact, but when one of the final trio dies the other two lose all right to the property, and must leave. As there are no heirs, the \$75,000,000 which they possess in real and personal property will come into the possession of the State of Pennsylvania, and will form a handsome legacy.

A Discovery Near Jerusalem. [James E. Hanauer in the Athenseum.]
A remarkable monolith, supposed

by him to have at one time formed part of an old altar, was about two years ago discovered by Mr Schick at a deserted site called Marmeta (possibly the long-missed Arimathea), about a mile to the east of the Jewish Refugee Aid Society's settlement at Artouf. Happening about a foutnight ago to hear from one of the Artouf settlers that a stone somewhat similar had been nothed by him on a hillside to the west of Artouf, and that he had pointed out the same to the Society's clerk, Mr. Gallatin, I, on Friday, May 8, 1885 visited the spot indicated in the com-pany of the Baron von Ustinoff (who just then happened to be on a visit to the settlement), and we found to our great satisfaction not a loose monolith

like the Marmeta stone, but an actual rock altar with steps. I have sent a sketch of this to Mr. Besant. I have also placed the original rough drawing from which that sketch was made in the hands of the Rev. A. H. Kelk, the head of the L. J. S. Palestine Mission. This newly-discovered altar, which measuring as the crow flies, is only about a quarter of a mile distant from Zorah (now called Sura'a), the home of Manoah and the birthplace of Samson, (Sura's is in full view, on a hilltop overlooking the spot), has on its flat top hollows connected by grooves like those on Mr. Schick's Marmeta stone.

It stands at present four or five feet above ground, but as some heavy stone blocks, which we tried in vain to move, and a good deal of earth lie around the base, it would hardly be safe to state any measurements as yet. The monument is much battered and weather-worn, though otherwise in a very fair state of preservation. Whether or not it be the identical rock altar of Manoah (Judges, xiii., 19, 20), I cannot help thinking that the mere fact of its

awaken the interest of Bible readers.

[Boston Transcript.] In the University of Upsala, in Sweden, lived a young student, a lonely youth, with a great love for studies, but

with her was her governess. She was generally known for her goodness and gentleness of character, and was looked upon with admiration by the students. As the young men now stood gazing at her as she passed on like a graceful vision one of them exclaimed: "Well, it would be worth something

to have a kiss from such a mouth." The poor student, the hero of our story, who was looking intently on that oure, angelic face, exclaimed, as if by inspiration : "Well, I think I could have it."

"What!" cried his friends in a chorus, "are you crazy? Do you "Not at all." he answered ; "but I think she would kiss me now if I asked her.

"What, in this place, before all our eyes?" 'In this place, before your eyes."

" Freely? "Freely." "Well, if she will give you a kiss in that manner I will give you \$1,000!

exclaimed one of the party.
"And I!" "And I!" cried three or four others; for it so happened that several rich young men were in the group. Bets ran high on so improbable an event; and the challenge was made and received in less time than we take to relate it.

Our hero (my authority tells me not whether he is handsome or plain; I have my peculiar ideas for believing he was rather plain, but singularly goodlooking at the same time)-our hero immediately walked off to the young lady and said: "Mein Fraulein, my fortune is in your hands." She looked at him in astonishment, but arrested her steps. He proceeded to state his name, condition, and aspirations, and related simply and truly what passed between him and his companions.

The young lady listened attentively, and when he ceased to speak she said blushingly, but with great sweetness, "If by so little a thing so much can be effected, it would be foolish for me to refuse your request"; and she kissed the young man publicly in the open square.

Next day the student was sent for by the Governor. He wanted to see the man who had dared to seek a kiss from his daughter that way, and whom she had consented so to kiss. He received him with a scrutinizing brow, but after an hour's conversation was so pleased with him that he invited him to dine at his table during his studies at Upsala.

Our young friend now pursued his studies in a manner which soon made him regarded as the most promising scholar in the University. Three years were not passed after that day of the first kiss when the young man was allowed to give a second one to the daughter of the Governor, as his intended bride.

He became later one of the greatest cholars in Sweden, as much respected for his learning as for his character. His words will endure forever among the works of science, and from his happy union sprang a family well known in Sweden at the present day, and whose wealth of fortune and high position in society are regarded as small things compared with wealth of goodness and love.

Women and Pockets.

The straits to which helpless woman has been subjected by the absence of pockets in her gowns have wrung from her many complaints that have availed nothing. She has begged and pleaded for "more" in vain, and then taken to leather or silk hand-bags as a substitute, but now even these articles are denied her by fashion and the dressmaker, and she really knows not what to do for need of a place to keep her handkerchief and her purse. Any lawful possessor of pockets who has watched a woman struggling to get at her fare in a crowded horse-car, and noticed her unavailing clutches at that evasive abtruse problem where she keeps her purse, must appreciate his own pockets ever after.

OUR EFFORTS CROWNED BY

Prices do the talking at the AMERICAN CLOTHING COMPANY'S, 916 east Main street. Crowded daily in every department. Remember exactly, and don't misunder stand us. We are not selling out below cost, nor giving goods away. We are conducting our business to make money. BUT WE DON'T WANT THE EARTH.

fits yield large sales and give us contented customers; therefore we advertise just what we are prepared to perform. CHILDREN'S SHIRT-WAISTS at 65c., or two for \$1.25; UNLAUDKIED SHIRTS, stamped "Bend-

Our theory and practice is that small pro-

heim & Brother's Favorite." with patent stays and guaranteed 3-Ply Linen Boom. six for \$5: MEN'S GENUINE SEERSUCKER PANTS. only thirteen pair left, go at 65c.; 40 GENUINE BLUE MIDDLESEX FLAN

NEL SUITS for \$8.75—color warranted 35 UNION CASSIMERE SUITS at \$6.50; 16 BOYS' SUITS, from twelve to seventeen years, for \$4.75 worth \$7.50; 22 CHILDREU'S KNEE-PAN'S SUITS go at \$2 and \$2.50; 30 GENUINE SEERSUCKER COATS and VESTS go at \$2.50, \$3, and \$8 50; BLACK ALPACA COATS, SERGES, MO-

HAIRS, &c., &c., to suit the most economical buyer. Alterations made to improve a fit free of charge. Store open at 7 and close at 8 o'clock P. M. Saturdays open from 7 A. M. until 12 P. M.

AMERICAN CLOTHING COMPANY, 916 EAST MAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO RAMOS & MOSES'.

THE LEADERS OF ALL CLOTHIERS. W. RENDHEIM & BROTHER. [[e 20]

E CZEMA!

For the benefit of suffering humanity, and in heartfelt gratitude at the wonderful result, I deem it only my duty to give this unsolicited testimony in favor of Swift's Specific. My wife has been afflicted with hereditary Eczema or Sait Rheum from her infancy. It has increased in intensity with each succeeding spring, and being somewhat skilled in medicine myself, I tried every remedy I could think of for years-Sarsoparilia combined with every form of Potassie. "Cutleurs." pills of every kind, and hundreds of other remedies, lotious, and sikili washes of every known kind, but they all gave only temporary relief. During the spring of 1884 her lower extremites became so inflamed and sore that she was obliged to keep them constantly coated with a covering of "Fuller's Earth." mixed wet and allowed to dry on. Among other things, she was afflicted with a periodical nervous headache, occurring regularly every seven days, sometimes followed by an intermittent fever for weeks at a time, so that her life became a burden to her. existence in such close proximity to Zorah is suggestive, and certain to

youth, with a great love for studies, but without means for pursuing them. He was poor and without connections. Still he studied, lived in great poverty, but keeping up a cheerful heart, and trying not to look at the future, which looked so grimly at him. His good humor and good qualities made him beloved by his young companions.

Once he was standing with some of them in the great square of Upsala, whiling away an hour of leisure, when the attention of the young man was arrested by a very young, elegant lady, who, at the side of an elderly one, walked slowly over the place. It was the daughter of the Governor of Upsala, living in the city, and the lady with her was her governess. She was a specific to see the lower of the colly good health she has known for upwards of forty years. No wonder she eleares with emphasis that every botte of sala, living in the city, and the lady with her was her governess. She was a specific to see the life specific to see the united the lower weeks ago. After taking the first large burning, itching, and inflammation between weeks ago. After taking the first large burning, itching, and inflammation between weeks ago. After taking the first large burning, itching, and inflammation disappeared, and sore spots of them in the great to does diet. etc. This was about seven weeks ago. After taking the first large burning, itching, and inflammation disappeare to the use of the medicine. After taking the first large burning, itching, and inflammation disappeared, and sore spots of the medicine. After the trid bottle the disease seemed to increase; the burning, itching, and inflammation disappeare taking the second bottle the disease seemed to increase; the burning, itching, and inflammation between weeks ago. After taking the first large burning, itching, and inflammation between weeks ago. After taking the burning, itching, and inflammation disappeare taking the second bottle the disease seemes the burning, itching, and inflammation disappeare taking the second bottle the disease centers t

in gold.

Any further information concerning he case will be cheerfully given by nerself, a her residence, 135 Mullett street, or by me JOHN F. BRADLEY, 44 Griswold street, DETROIT, MICH., May 16, 1885.

Be sure to get the genuine, and send for Be sure to get the word Skin-Diseases, free, For sale by all druggists.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY.
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Adianta, Ga.

157 west Twenty-third street, N. Y.

je 25-1w

CHINA. GLASSWARE, &c. TRUSTEE'S SALE OF

BEST TRIPLE-PLATE SILVERWARE.

One HAMMERED TEA-SET. One HANDSOME CHASED TEA-SET,

TABLE-CASTORS. BREAKFAST-CASTORS. WATER PITCHERS. COFFEE-URNS.

JEWELRY CASKETS. GOBLETS, MUGS, &c. Housekeepers, hotels, and saloons can buy the above at less than cost.

W. R. QUARLES, 1e 26 Trustee for George Gibson, Jr. RAILROAD LINES.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC BAILBOAD. THROUGH ALL-RAIL FAST-FREIGHT LINE TO AND FROM EALTIMORIE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND EASTERN AND WEST-ERN CITIES.

ONLY TWELVE HOURS BETWEEN BICHMOND AND BALTIMORE IN EACH DIRECTION. Correspondingly quick time to other contact. Through bills of lading issued at ownstee.

C. A. TAYLOR, jy 1

General Passenger Agent.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS ONLY ONE DOLLAR

NEWPORT'S NEWS, OLD POINT, NORFOLK, AND PORSTMOUTH,
AND ONLY DIRECT ROUTE WITHOUT
FRANSFER OR CHANGE OF ANY KIND.

Second-class tickets still lower. Second-class tickets still lower.

VIRGINIA STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S
JAMES-RIVER LINE
FOR NEWPORT'S NEWS, OLD POINT,
NORFOLK PORTSMOUTH, AND
JAMES-RIVER LANDINGS DIRECT;
CONNECTS AT OLD POINT CLOSELY
WITH ALL LINES 70 EASTERN
SHORE OF VIRGINIA, BALTIMORE, AND
THE NORTH SAME AFTERNOON;
AT NEWPORT'S NEWS WITH STEAMER
ACCOMAC FOR SMITHFIELD;
AT CLAREMONT WITH ATLANTIC AND
DANVILLE RALLROAD FOR
WAVERLY AND ALL STATIONS,
AND AT NORFOLK FOR VIRGINIA BEACH AND OCEAN VIEW.

ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE. JAMES RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

CHEAPEST ROUTE,
RATES MUCH LESS THAN HALF
CHARGED BY ANY OTHER ROUTE,
FARE TO NORFOLK OR OLD POINT, \$1—
NO LIMIT.
WAY-LANDING FARES from 25c, to \$1,
Second-class tickets still lower. FIRST-CLASS MEALS,

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

The elegantly rebuilt and fast steamer ARIEL.

(carrying United States Mall.)

Z. C. GIFFORD. Commander, leaves Richmond every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY. AND FRIDAT at 7A. M. (STREET-CARS CONNECT IN FULL TIME) for above-named places, graving at 01d Foint at 4 P. M. and Norfolk at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, the steamer leaves Norfolk. Portsmouth, Newport's News, and old Foint on alternate days, arriving at Richmond about 4 P. M.

Through tickets on sale on steamer and at Garber's Agency, 1000 Main street. Baggage checked through.

BTATE-ROOMS ENGAGED FOR DAY
OR NIGHT. EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.
The steamer AkiEL (beautifully refursished and painted) is now ready for charter to church societies, military and other organizations, for MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS TO DUTCH GAP or DAY EXCURSIONS TOOLD POINT, VIRGINIA BEACH, WASHINGTON, D. C., &c., at low rates.

FREIGHT,
Freight received daily for Norfolk, Portsmouth, Smithfield, Hampton, and Waverly;
Washington, D. C.; Newbern, Washington, and Tarboro', N. C., and all points in Eastern North Carolina; also, for Eastern Shore of Virgisla, and all regular landings on James river, at LOWEST RATES, and through bills issued.

L. B. TATUM, Superintendent, my 29 No. 1109 Main street and Rocketta. OLD DOMINION STEAM-

FOR NEW YORK.

Steamers leave Richmond EVERY TUESDAY, FRIDAY, and SUNDAY.
Steamers leave New York for Richmond EVERY TUESDAY, and SUNDAY.
Steamers leave New York for Richmond EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 3 P. M.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
Cabin fare to New York (including meals and berth), \$10; round-trip tickets, \$18; steerage, with subsistence, \$7; without subsistence, \$6.
Freight forwarded and through bills of tading issued for points beyond New York.
Freight received daily until 6 P. M.
Manifest closed on sailing-days one hour before departure.
Frassengers leaving Richmond by the Chesapeake and Ohio railway at 3:50 P. M.
(via Newport's News) and the Richmond and Petersburg railroad at 11:30 A. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS will make connection at NORFOLK with steamer leaving those days.
ROANOKE, Captain COUCH, SUNDAY, June 28th, at 3 o'clock P. M.
OLD DOMINION, Captain SMITH, TUESDAY, June 30th, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE W. ALLEN & CO., Agents, No. 1301 Main street and je 27 Company's Whart, Rocketts,

FOR BALTIMORE. 7-14-7

POWHATAN LINE—DIRBOT STRANGE.
Until further notice the AlLILANCE will
sall every SATURDAY at 12 M., from POWHATAN DOCK, at Twenty-fourth and Dock
streets, direct for Saltimore.
Through bills of iading signed and goods
forwarded with dispatch to points North
and West, Freight received daily until 8
P. M.
For further in the control of the points of t

P. M. For further information, apply to W. O. KNIGHT, Agent.
D. J. WEIMGER, Soliciting Agent. de 20 DHILADELPHIA, RICH-MOND AND NORPOLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Appointed sailing days: Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 M., and every SUNDAY at 5 A. M.

Freight for Tuesdays' and Fridays' cteamors reserved till 11:50 A. M.; for Sundays steamer till 5 P. M. Saturday. Freight reserved daily till 5 P. M.
Fare, 8.

For Surther information, apply to J. W. McCarrick.

General Passenger Agent, Office Bocketa, W. P. ULYDE, 4 CO.,

General Agent.

RECEIVED AND ADDRESS OF THREE DAILY THAINS (EXCEPT SUN-RICHMOND AND LYNCHBURG. Leave | 10:40 AM S:35 PM 8:00 PM

WATERCAR LIVE

ARRIVE RICHMOND.

8:50 P. M. MAIL daily (except Sunday.)

9:55 A. M. ACCOMMODATION daily (except Sunday.)

7:05 A. M. NIGHT EXPRESS daily (except Sunday.)

SUNDAY ACCOMMODATION between Bichmond and Scottaville leaves Richmond 5:00 A. M.; returning, arrives at Richmond 7:15 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

CONNECTIONS. At Richmond with associated railways and Richmond. Fredericksburg and Potomae railroad; at Lynchburg with Virginia Midland railway and Norfolk and Western railroad; at Cfifton Forge with Chesapeake and Ohie railway; at Lexington with Baitimore and Ohio railroad.

Sizeping-cdr Busesell
Lexington,
Trains marked * daily (except Sunday.)
Tickets sold to all Points. Offices: 1206
cast Main street, 1000 Main, and at Richmond and Alleghany depot. Sighth and
Canal streets. J. R. MACMURDO.
General Passenger and Express Agent,
[19-1]

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 31, 1885, LEAVE RICHMOND.

charava Richardshi.

(Through-Passenger-Mail, daily)-For all stations between Richmond and Danville and Reidsville, Greensboro', High Point, Thomasville, Lexington, salisbury, Concord, and Charlotte, connecting at Greensboro' or Raieigh, Goldsboro', and all pointson N. C. Division and Salen Branch: Payetteville and for Releigh, Goldsboro, and all points on N. C. Division and Salen Branch: Fayetteville and all C. F. and Y. V. local points, and at Charlotte for Columbis, Augusta, and at Charlotte for Columbis, Augusta, and atlantic Coast points. Also for all A. and C. A. L. stations, connecting in Atlanta for New Orleans and all points in the South and Southwest.

Pullman Sieeper. Richmond to Greensboro', Panville to Algusta. without change, and Danville to Seima.—(Through Passenger, daily).

Danville to Seima.

(Through Passenger, daily)—
Stops at all stations, connecting
at Keysville for all points on the
Richmond and Mecklenburg
railroad (daily, except Sunday.)
Connects at Suthertin's with M.
and S. N. G. railroad for Milton
at Greensheep, for the state of the st

Connects at Suthertin's with M. and S. N. G. railroad for Milton at Greensboro' for all points on Salem Branch; at Salisbury for all points on W. N. C. railroad, at Atlanta for Jacksonville Fla., New Orleans, and all points in the South and Southwest.

Pullman Buffet Sleeper Danville to Atlanta, Danville to New Orleans without change, Goldsboro' to Asheville.

3:40 P. M.—(York-River Passenger—daily), For Bailmore and all points North (daily except Sunday).

6:00 P. M.—(Son-Air Accommodation—daily) (except Sunday) between Richmond and Coaffeld.

7:12 A. M.—(York-River Freight t—from Twenty-fourth-Street depot—daily, except Sunday)—will take passengers for all R. Y. R. and C. local points.

ARRIVE AT RICHMOND.

ARRIVE AT RICHMOND. ARRIVE AT RICHMOND.

7:00 A. M.—From Atlanta, Goldsboro', Raleigh, and intermediate points (daily).

8:41 A. M.—From Coalfield and Ben Air (daily, except Sunday).

10:20 A. M.—From West Point (daily)—And from Baltimore and points North daily except Sunday.

Claybank every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

3:45 P. M.—From allocal stations. Atlanta, New Orleans, and all South wost points (daily).

8:05 P. M.—Freight (daily, except Sunday) from West Point.

1:40 P. M.—Freight from West Point Tues-

8:05 P. M. Freight (danly, except Sunday)
from West Point.

1:40 P. M. Freight from West Point Tuestays.
Auss. Thursdays. and Saturdays.
Ticker Offices: 1000 Main street, and at the Richmond and Danville Railroad depot, Virginia street.

General Passenger Agent,
Sol. HAAS, Traffic Manager.
A. L. Rives, General Manager. my 31

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAIL.

MAY 10, 1885:
LEAVE RICHMOND.

8:85 A. M. For Newport's News. Old Point Comfort, and Norfolk Dafly except Sunday. Only three hours and thirty minutes Richmond to Norfolk.

11:80 A. M. For all stations and Lexington. Ky. Louisville, and Cincinnatt. Mail except Sunday. Connects direct for Lynchburg.

8:50 P. M. For Newport's News. Old Point, and Norfolk. Express except Sunday.

4:00 P. M. Charlottesville accommodation Daily except Sunday. Stops at all stations.

7:20 P. M. For Louisville and Cincinnati. connecting for all points West. Northwest, and Southwest. Fast express daily. Does not stop for local business. Plantan sleeping-cars Richmond to Cincinnati and from Washington and Charlottesville to Louisville. ARRIVE RICHMOND.

5:25 A. M. From Charlottesville, except Sunday. Sunday.

11:15 A. M. From Norfolk, Old Point, and Newport's News, except Sunday.

7:05 P. M. From Louisville, Chreinnati, and all local points, except Sunday.

8:30 P. M. From Louisville and Cincinnati. Fast line daily.

Commencing Sunday, June 7th. excursion train for Newport's News and Old Point will leave Richmond S. M., and returning will arrive 7:15 P. M.

Depot: Seventeenth and Broad streets.

Tickst-Offices: 1000 Main streets and Chesspeake and Ohio Rallway depot.

General Passenger Agent.

C. W. SMITH, General Manager. my 9 4:00 P. M. Charlottesville acco

C. W. SMITH, General Manager. my 9

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG
AND POTOMAC RAILBOAD.—Schednie compending MARCH 1, 1885—sastern
standard time: ...
6:00 A. M., leaves Byrd-Street station
daily: stops only at Ashiand,
Junction, Milford, and Fredericksburg. Sie e per from
Charleston to Washington.
11:07 A. M., leaves Byrd-Street station daily are sept Sunday,
7:15 P. M., leaves Byrd-Street station daily.
Sleeper from Jacksonville to
New York.
10:29 A. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station
daily: stops at Fredericksburg.
Milford, and Junction. Sleeper
from Washington to Charleston.
9:48 P. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station

9:48 P. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station

9:48 P. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station daily except Sonday.
ASHLAND TRAINS,
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS:
6:00 P. M., accommedation, leaves Broad;
Street station; arrives at Ashland at 5 P. M.
6:04 P. M., leaves Elba; arrives at Ashland at 6:44 P. M.
7:50 A. M., arrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 6:43 A. M.
8:55 A. M., accommodation, arrives at Broad-Street station; leaves Ashland at 8 A. M.
8:59 P. M., arrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 5 P. M.
C. A. TAYLOR, General Ticket Agent
E. T. D. MYERS, General Superintendent,

A TLANTIC COAST LINE. RICHMOND AND PETEUSBURG RAILA ROAD TIME TABLE. Commencing TUESDAY, June 28, 1885, trains on this road will run as follows:

TRAINS SOUTHWARD. chmond. Petersburg. 6. †1:00 A.M. 11:35 A. M. Mixed train.
84. †11:28 A.M. 11:35 A. M. Through train.
84. †11:28 A.M. 12:29 P. M. Accom 'odat' a.
60. *2:48 P.M. 2:29 P. M. Fast Mail.
85. †5:00 P.M. 6:09 P.M. Accom 'odat' a.
82. 8:35 A.M. 9:46 A.M. Sund'y Accom.
88. 6:56 P.M. 7:16 P.M. Sund'y Accom.

TRAINS NORTHWARD.

48. *6:00 A. M. 5:48 A. M. Past Sinii. 58. †8:15 A. M. 9:16 A. M. Accom delat's. 58. †12:50 P. M. 1:50 P. M. Accom delat's. 47. *6:58 P. M. 6:55 P. M. Throu'n train. 57. 7:00 A. M. 8:10 A. M. Sund'y Accoms 58. 4:20 P. M. 6:50 P. M. Sund'y Accoms

STOPPING PLACES.

Nos. 40 and 45 make no stops. No. 47 stops only on signal at Chester, Centralia, and Manchester. No. 48 stops only on signal at Manchester. No. 48 stops only on signal at Manchester. Nos. 4, 38, 34, 36, and 36 stop at all stations.

FULLMAN-CAR SERVICE

On train No. 40 sleeping-care between Washington and Charleston. On train No. 48 sleeping-care between Washington and Jackson ville, Pla. On trains Nos. 47 and 48 sleeping-care between New York and Jackson ville.

THE ONLY ALL-RAIL BOUTE TO NOB-

michim d. 11:30 A.M. | Norfolk ... 8:30 P. M. Norfolk ... 11:00 A.M. | Norfolk ... 8:30 P. M. Norfolk ... 11:00 A.M. | Richam d... 1:50 P. M. Norfolk ... 1:50 P. M. Richam d... 1:50 P. M. Nos 54 and 55 make close connection to and from Farmville Lynchburg, and southwestern points, and way-stelless on the Norfolk and Western railroad. The councetion from Richmond to Norfolk with he by No. 84. except on Sundays, when this connection will be by No. 48.

Superintendent of Transportation. 7. M. BERLEY;